

## CATHOLIC RONICLE

## OL. XXVII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

### Old Catholicism.

The failure of the "Old Catholic" movement is almost complete. In a short time it Custom House. The telegram was signed Hamwill have run the length of its tether. Like every other craze which was calculated to in-jure our Church, it was received with shouts of Sister paid the money without hesitation, and the joyous acclamation by many of our fanatical arinds forthwith. It is needless to say they never opponents. All of them who have lived long enough have now seen the folly of their ways :

"The Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, a son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, writes from Geneva that the Old Catholic Church "has no seed not even life in it self," and when it is omitted from the ecclesiastical appropriations for a year it will die. As to Father Hyacinthe, Mr. Bacon says: "He is simply an Episcopalian without a bishop, preaching popery without a Pope, to a Congregational church that repudiates Congregationalism. It will be remem-bered that Mr. Bacon accompanied Father Hya-cinthe during his trip through the United States, and rendered him substantial assistance in his efforts to make the Old Catholic movement successful."

### German Persecution of the Church.

The ecclesiastical authority of priests in Prussia is confined to their own parishes. Neither can they celebrate the holy sacrifice of the mass, hear confession, nor do any other act of love or duty. Sometimes however, this oppressive law is evaded, and a case of this kind is reported by the Koblenzer Volkszeitung :----

Mossiwsiss, December, 20.-Yesterday afternoon a funeral procession was seen leaving this place. Instead of betaking itself to the cemetery as usual, it took the direction of Koblenz. At the boundary stone of our parish the procession halted. At the same moment a priest from Koblenz appeared, and stopping close to the boundary, and standing on the ground of his own parish, he performed the ecclesiastical benediction of the body which belonged to the bereaved parish of Moselweiss.

We have heard of the boundary between two German States passing through a baker's oven, so that his brend was kneaded in one State and baked in the other. But such a thing as celebrating a funeral service at the boundary line of two parishes so as to evade an absurd law, is perfectly new, and decidedly worthy of imitation.

### Three Centenaries.

The Unita Cattolica states that during the course of the present year, the Italian Catholics will celebrate three Centenaries :---

One is the eighth Centonary of the 'Pacification

from New York, which stated that a quantity of tamarinds for the convent had been received at the meraley, and the swindler told the Sister that all the charges were paid except the Custom House man departed with a promise to forward the tamreached their pretended destination, and inquiry at the Custom House revealed the fact that the telegram was bogus and its messenger an accomplished sharper

### The O'Connell Statue in Melbourne.

The Melbourne Advocate informs us that our countrymen in that now beautiful city are making progress in their efforts to erect there a statue to O'Connell. Let us hope that as times improve, the Irishmen of Montreal may yet be able to carry out their determination to place the "Liberator" in our midst :---

"With much satisfaction we learn that the O'Connell Statue Fund Committee are making fair pro-gress with the national work they have in hand. They are carrying it out not impulsively or spasmodically, but steadily and surely, and this truly business-like management of the affair is the best assurance they could give of their own sincerity and ultimate success. For as it is not to be questioned that the Irishmen and Catholics of this colony, with many other liberal people, really desire to have such r statue erected as is contemplated, there can be no reason to doubt their willingness to subscribe the cost of it. It would then seem that if the project be in good hands, it cannot fail, and that it is in excellent hands the measures now being taken for speedily realising it must convince everyone ac-quainted with them. With the advice and under the authority of the central committee, local com- have behaved most patriotically throughout this mittees are being organised, in the chief centres of affair. Nothing could be better than the conduct population, and as there are enough of Clare people of the Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, who presided at the in the colony to do the work themselves without county meeting at Dungarvan. I understand the inconvenience, it may be imagined how easily it can be accomplished when it is much more widely taken up."

### The Church in Switzerland.

Switzerland is making a Bismarckian reputation for itself, in matters pertaining to the Catholic Church. We cannot however be surprised-after the expulsion of Bishop Mermillod from Geneva-we are prepared for anything. One of our exchanges says that :---

"Investigation has been made in the Catholic part of the Berness Jura, and the commissioners have shown that everywhere the Darns in which the Catholics, who are hunted from their churches, celebrate their religious exercises are crowded with the faithful, while the service celebrated by the intruders in the parish churches brings together only a handful of poor wretches who are paid to play this sacrilegious comedy. The troupe of intruders which Berne supports in the Jura owes its existence to this system. To receive three or four thousand Trancs, or more even, and that for doing nothing, will go a long way with the covetous. A certain M. Bissey, during the three years which he has spent at Saignelegier, a parish containing about three thousand souls, has not blessed a single marriage. He has had only one burial, that of a child abandoned by its mother and whose dead body was handed over by the authorities. It is true that he rebaptized the infant child of the prefect, but only. however, after it had been secretly baptized by a Catholic priest. This is only one case out of the many. There are many ministers paid by the governments, but no flocks unless for the poor perse-cuted Catholic priests who are hunted like with beasts."

Place, and handed the Sister Superior a telegram | Christ, if his teachings debased the mind, ematiated the body, and destroyed the soul, still he respected Christian rights; and the Noran is full of exhortations to the "faithful" to guard Christian interests. If the Koran, bad as it is, was acted up to in the spirit of the law, the Mussulmans would be far more tolerant to the Christians than they are at present. One of our exchanges says :---

"It is not without importance, in the present crisis of affairs in Turkey, to remember that the Catholic Church, partly as the Latin Church and partly as United Greek, is alone to be found in every part of the vast Ottoman Empire. The Greek schismatics are far more numerous, but they are confined to certain provinces, in which they form the vast majority of Christians. But in every part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, the Catholic Church is carrying out her divine work of Christian civilization ; she possesses no fewer than sixty-six Bishoprics and Archbishoprics and eleven Apostolic Vicariates, with a Catholic population amounting to about 1,000,000. In European Turkey there are ten Bishoprics and Two Archbishoprics, with a Catholic population estimated, on a very moderate calculation, at between 269,660 and 300 800. Constantinople is the seat of the Catholic Patriarchate. In Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia, and Herze-govinia there are eight Bishoprics and five Apostolic Vicariates."

### Good News From Home.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Icish American writing of the Waterford election and the action of the elergy, says :---

"The Bishop of the diocese and the whole of his clergy are for the Home Rule candidate. They clergy all through the county will speak from their altars to-morrow on the subject of the election, (in favor of Mr. Esmonde. I regard his return as certain.

In Sligo, Captain King-Harman, the Home Rule candidate, is likely to have a "walk over." He was unanimously adopted at the county meeting held in the town of Sligo on Thursday; but he had first to give the meeting a more full and satisfictory account of his views than was contained in his address. Three Catholic Bishops-those of Elphin, Achonry, and Killala-were present at the meeting. A portion of the diocese of each of those preand the existence among them of a strong feeling of place in which the Christian Brothers were located, gy joined, or rather led the way in which the christian to be shown the temps of a strong feeling of the strong feeling strong feeling of the strong feeling strong feeling of the str gy joined, or rather led the way, in selecting as re-presentative for the county a Protestant gentleman, there in former ages, and he was told that the Hall a member of a very conservative family, and who is, to a certain extent, of conservative proclivities himself."

machinery of England, and aid in its regular and efficient working. Our reading of the matter is that they were sent to strive for Ireland and to strike for her; to be a hostile element in the House, a bar to business, and a danger to the empire, until Ireland's claim to a restoration of her plundered rights is conceded by the English Government. Armed insurrection in the streets and fields of Ireland i not feasible; but an unarmed and constitutional insurrection of the Irish party in the House of Commons is quite feasible, and is requisite for the ad-vancement of the cause. Some pressure must be put upon Eugland, some trouble must be caused her, before she will entertain our demand for a reconstitution of our native legislature; and nowhere can we, under existing circumstances, so effectually exercise that pressure, cause that trouble, and create that peril, as in the House of Commons. That House is for us the weak point of the British system. Quite prepared are we to hear of the terrible things the Honse would do to save itself from any such inconvenience as we have indicated but we say so be it. This parliamentary struggle for Ireland can no more be won without anger and uppleasantness than a battle in the field can be won without bloodshed. But whatever temporary trouble it might cause, we believe that so earnest and resolute a line of policy would be fruitful of good results for Ireland."

## Sir Charles Gavan Duffy on the Irish Abroad.

There is unfortunately some truth in the following remarks recently made by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in Melbourne. A Rov. gentleman was lecturing on the "Irish Brigade in the Service of France," and traced its brilliant record from "Dunkirk to Belgrade." Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said :---

"At Versailles there were pictures of memorable battles, and he (Sir Charles) looked for some memorial of the Irish Brigade, but there was not one. He read it was true, amongst a long list of illustrious soldiers, the name of Patrick Sarsfield ; and that was all. In Belgium, a country where Irish ecclesiastics had done as much as Irish soldiers had done in France-at Louvain, where half the inhabitants were, at one time, students and a great proportion of those Irish, he looked for some trace of the departed, but he was unable to find any. At the former College Irlandais, he asked to be pointed out to him the tomb of a great Archbishop of Tuam, of whom there was a worthy successor at the present day, but he was told that there was a tradition that some foreign archbishop had a monument there, but that

### A Tale of Ruin.

NO. 

We hear a good deal about the " prosperity " of Ireland. No doubt Ireland is prosperous in a way, but no country blessed with such a climate and such a soil as Ireland is, can be "prosperous" so long as there is such a fearful decadence in her population as Ireland has had. The fact is that since 1800 Ireland has just doubled her wealth, while England has increased her wealth some sixty fold.

" Very well," said John Mitchell, speaking of a " prosperity" speech once delivered at Oxford by Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland ; "it is the gentleman's trade. If he is not ready to say and to swear that Ireland is not prosperons and improving, he is not fit for his situation," it is the business of a Lord Lieuten-ant, a Chief Secretary, an Attorney General, or some other well paid member of the official corps, to make "Ireland's growing prosperity " the theme of eloquent deliverances. For ourselves, we do not deny that Ireland has improved in some respects since the period of the famine. It may be true, for instance, that, "as respects the whole of Ireland, there has been an increase of shipping in the thirtyone years from 3,903,482 to 10,002,147 tons"; that our profits, as demonstrated by the income tax assessments increased from £4,550,479 in April 1854, to £9,777,598 in 1874. But that is only one side of the account. On the other side are a series of facts which are nothing short of appalling. The population, which is the chief of all the elements of production, has suffered a reduction which is probably unprecedented in any country except as the effect of long-continued wars. In round numbers, "it may be assumed that the diminution between 1846 and 1876 has been more than 3,000,000 persons," in a total population of only eight mil-lions and a quarter. In short, the facts which seem

to be written broadest on the face of the country is that the people are flying from it, and that not even cattle are supplying all the space they occupied. The profits realized in the three countries respectively have been an increase in Ireland from 44 millions to 93 millions, it has been from 6 millions to 25 millions in Scotland, and from 68 millions to 214 millions in England. The truth is that Ireland has advanced in some respects at a snail's pace, while England has progressed in all those respects. and others besides, at express speed. During the last quarter of a century there has been an overflow of prosperity from the heart of France, England, America, Holland, Belgium, and other free and well-governed communities, and of this treasure Ireland has got its share, pretty much liko Bal-garia, Turkostan, and the half settled territories of North America.—Dublin Nation.

### Interesting Figures.

Figures are not generally interesting read-

of Canossa, when the Emperor Henry IV. was reconciled to Gregory VII,-a peaceful triumph, says the German historian Gregorovius, " of an unarmed monk which has a greater title to the ad-miration of the world than any possessed by all the victories of Alexander, Casar, and Na-poleon." Another is the seventh Centenary of the Meeting at Venice between Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, at which the latter renounced all his usurpation of the goods and rights of the Church, and being solemnly absolved by the Pope in the Basilica of St. Mark, fell at his feet and was raised and blessed by him, receiving the kiss of peace, at which sight all those present, Germans and Italians, broke out into a Te Deum, which, according to the ancient chronicler, "intonnie usque ad sydera." The third Centenary, which comes first in point of time, on the 17th of this mouth, was the Fifth Centenary of the solemu entry into Rome of Pope Gregory XI. after the seventy years' exile of the Pontificate at Aviguon.

#### Our Own Fault.

The Boston Pilot says that out of 40 Senators in Massachussetts only two are Irish; and out of 240 members of the House only 13 are Irish. This, considering the numerical strength of the Irish in the State, is not a fair proportion. But this state of things is unhappily too common. The St. John Freeman tells us that :---

"St. John city and county have six represent-atives in the Local Legislature and three in Parliament, and of the nine not one is a Catholic, although the Catholics are two fifths of the whole population, and we believe that no Catholic however able and respectable, would have any chance of being elected here in a single contest."

We cannot help thinking that much of this is the fault of Catholics and Irishmen themselves. We will always be treated in the same way until we learn to regard each others opinions with less hostility than we do at present. We quarrel about the crumbs, while our enemies run off with the big loaf.

### Heartless Swindle

The following paragraph is worth remembering. We publish it in order to put our friends in general on their guard. It is not the nuns; but the poor, the wretched and the orphan that are robbed when Catholic institutions are thus swindled :----

A few days ago, says the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, a respectable looking man, with a German ac-cent, succeeded in defrauding the Oblate Sisters of Providence out of \$15,84, by means of the telegraph windle. The fellow, it appears, called at the Aca-demy, on the corner of Chase street and Forrest phet of Allah, did not believe in the divinity of to fit themselves smoothly into the legislative Robb school, and that we can all differ to agree. ror, a respectable looking man, with a German acw dán strongen som strongen s W dán strongen strongen strongen strongen strongen strongen strongen strongen som strongen strongen strongen stro

A Protestant Tribute to the Catholic Clergy.

A distinguished Protestant Minister recently speaking in Germany, culogizes the clergy of the Catholic Church in the following flattering terms :---

"Gregory VII. knew well what he was doing when, with inexorable severity he enforced the law of celibacy among the clergy. The very life of the Ober he construction of the basis of the provide the p Roman Chuch is a continual struggle, and it is but natural that the priests have to bear the brunt of the battle. To what an extent soldiers who are not bound by the ties of wife and children surpass the same diocese, to Siberia ; Kouszynski, Administheir married comrades in courage and disregard of death is well-known. We have only to behold modern Roman priests to realize how well Gregory was acquainted with the nature of his Church, and how skillfully he ruled it. The host of Catholic In 'Holy Russia' one can legally be a Catholic only priests is a bost of heroes. They are carrying on ou condition that he acknowledge the Czar as the struggle imposed on them by the exigencies of modern times with a valor and intrepidity that reminds us of the old Roman legions. The world looks aghast upon those men whom no power can move to do anything contrary to the laws of their Church. They suffer themselves to be driven from office and livings, to be harassed by bailifis, to be cast into prisons, but, unshaken, they persevere; and, driven away to-duy, to-morrow they are again at their posts. They are priests, they are warriors, they are true men. We are preachers but not priests. Many noble characters among as have been driven by this evident contradiction between the ideal of the Church and the clerical office, and the reality, into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Nor can we blame them."

### Christianity in Turkey.

When Mohammed founded the belief of

### Russia and Poland.

Russia has never had the sympathy of the Irish race. Her brutal treatment of gallant Poland lost her whatever she had of the good wishes of a people ever prone to generous emotions. A chivalrous people recoiled from the women-whippers at Warsaw, as a Catholic people shrink from the persecutions of their priesthood, as practised to-day under the dominion of the Czar :---

"The policy of Russia," says the Catholic Review, "towards the uncient kingdom of Poland is a theme easy to develop and one well calculated to teach a useful lesson. In this unhappy country religious and national persecution rages without ever suffering any abatement. The following list of prelates and of the most distinguished priests who have been exiled since the accession of Alexander II., will give some idea of the humane tendencies of a government to whose tyranny handreds of priests and thousands of the faithful have become victims; Mgr. Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, was transported to Jaroslav; Krasinski, Bishop of Vilna to Wiatka; Kalinski, Bishop of

gorod Borowski, Bishop of Zytomir, to Perm Brewnski, Administrator of the diocese of Warsaw to Astrakan : Szcrygiciski, another Administrator of trator of Zytomir, to Siberia: and Canon Domayalski to the same ungenial climate. This enumeration speaks for itself, though it is only a heading, as it were, to the chapter of persecution. In 'Holy Russia' one can legally be a Catholic only Pope. In short, in Poland Proper, there are only two sees out of nine that are occupied by the legitimate titulars, and the same is the case in Lithuanin. If charity ought always begin at home, Russia has no reason to go abroad to exercise it."

### Strong Words from the "Nation."

The Irish people are discontented with some of their Home Rule M. P.'s. They are dissatisfied with the want of vigour which marks their policy in the House of Commons. Indications of this are coming out day by day., The people are in earnest, and we rejoice to notice a desire to push on the Home Rale agitation' 

"The Irish party in Parliament," says the Dublin

was lined with men whose nation was not known. One of the religious volunteered to read the in scriptions on the tombs, and spelt the names O'N-e-ill and O'C o-n-n-e-ll, and then asked were they Irishmen? Well, he (Sir Charles) rather thought they were (laughter). It was a melan-choly story, brilliant as was the panorama presented by the lecturer, it was a painful picture. He (the chairman) hoped that some of the younger of those whom he addressed would live to see and tell not how the Irish spent their blood and sweat in foreign service, but how they went back from foreign shores to inhabit their own country (great applause).

### A Prudent Policy.

The "Church of England Missionary Society " is not in a flourishing condition in Montreal. Indeed it is admitted to be a failure in this locality. At the annual meeting of the body on the 17th inst., the Most Rev. the Metropolitan said that a balance of \$3,000 stood against the credit of the Society and that the "Church of England people have guined a bad name as givers." Ilis Lordship the Bishop of New Hampshire who next ad-, dressed the meeting had a similar story to tell :----

"He could not say that in the management of their finances they were doing better than they were here, and he felt positive that they had not solved the problem of how to get money for their mission work.<sup>1</sup>

He knew that the "Sensational Method" they had adopted of getting money had most utterly failed :-

but unfortunately it passed over, and the same sensation had to be repeated from year to year They found themselves accumulating a debt of \$20,000 each quarter."

But if the "Church of England Missionary Society" is not in a flourishing financial condition, the fault is not theirs. If too the Metropolitan and the Bishop of New Hampshire and the Rev. Dr. Sullivan admitted that their labours had not been successful, still they obtained a victory at the meeting at which they were forced to announce their discomfiture. Neither "Romanism," " Popery," the "immor-tal memory," nor any of those silly phrases which make so many fanatics ridiculous, were even reterred to throughout the proceedings. policy will be imitated, by gentlemen of the any one should speak of education in Spain in a

ing, but they are sometimes necessary to sustain assertion. We Catholics who are the victims of the " Dark Ages-the enemies of education-the opponents of scientific research," &c., &c., &c., may, however, point to the following address of Bishop Moran. of Dunedin, Now Zealand, and which has been summarized from the Times of Otago :---

"We are told to look to Rome to see the state of education there. I quote an authority which is above suspicion that of Kay, the travelling Bachelor of Cambridge. Anybody can get his works and read what he wrote. Mr. Kay is a man above falsehood, and above an untrue insinuation, and he puts with impartiality precisely what he has seen. What did he see? Ho saw that in every street in Rome there was a primary school; that for a population of 150,000 in Rome there were twice as many schools as there were in Berlin with a population of between 300,000 or 400,000. Then he saw, also, that in the Roman Provinces under the government of the Pope, for a population of 2,900,000 there were seven Universities; whilst in Prussia, with 14,000, 000 of people, there were only seven Universities. And he might have gone a little further and added up a few figures, and he would have found that in the Roman States, with a population of 2,900,000 there were 30,000 young men receiving a University education-twice as many as were receiving it in the Universities of Prussia, and ten times as many as were receiving it in England. The truth is that there was never any country in which such ample provision was made for education primary, middleclass and University, as in the Roman States under the Roman Pontiff; and the same may be said of all Catholic countries where the Church has been allowed free action. I find that in the year 1840that is 36 years ago-England with close upon 20,-000,000 of people made the munificent contribution for public education of £30,000; Why, Otago, with 80,000 or 30,000 people spends "The people had been addressed in warm and £30,000 upon education. Let us take the year 1868. rich words, their hearts had been aglow for a time, I find that in England in that year there were 8,031 public primary schools, and that there was an average attendance of 1,000,082 children. Let us go to Spain. Spain in 1861 had, in round numbers, 16,000,000 of people, and we find that she had public primary schools to the number of 10,261 in that year, that seven years previously Spain had actually more primary public schools than England in 1868. I may mention that I have no statistics in Spain for 1868, but only a general statement as to numbers. In 1863, England had 5,227 public schools having an average attendance of 846,805 scholars. This was about a year after Spain had 10,261 schools with an average attendance of 615,129. Then again he found that in the same year Spain had ten universities, attended by 6,184 students while England had only four attended by perhaps 5,000 students. In addition to this, we find that in Spain there were 58 public colleges, conducted by 757 professors, and attended by 13,881 students. He then said that Oxford had a revenue of £450,000, and only had about 1,400 students. From these facts it is clear there is no reason why

an aige santaise se se se se se se santaise. An aige an airte an airte an airte an airte an airte an airte an airte